

LOCAL NEWS.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, NOV. 3.

Murder in Manti.—A special to the News from Manti, Sanpete County, to-day, states that Hans Ottoson, aged about 50 years, was found in his house this morning, murdered. It is not known at present by whom the bloody deed was perpetrated. It is supposed it was done to get his money.

Passed Away.—Elsewhere will be found the death notice of Brother Thomas Vincent, a well known and highly esteemed resident of the 12th Ward of this city. He had been feeble for many years, being afflicted with dropsy and heart disease, to which he finally succumbed at 7.25 a. m. yesterday. The funeral took place at 2 p. m. to-day from the residence on Fourth East Street. Peace to the ashes of a good man and a faithful Latter-day Saint.

ABORTION.

A YOUNG MAN IN JAIL OVERNIGHT, CHARGED WITH THIS DETESTABLE CRIME.

About noon yesterday, Mr. Milando Pratt, who resides in the Seventeenth Ward, telephoned to the Police Office for an officer to be sent down to his place at once, as there was a matter there that needed attention immediately. Officer Clayton at once set out for Mr. Pratt's residence, and on reaching there was informed by that gentleman that an abortion had been procured upon the person of a young woman who was then lying sick in the house.

The policeman on learning this, immediately took steps to have the person accused of the crime arrested, but he was not found until about 6 o'clock last evening, when he was taken into custody and passed the night in jail. This morning a formal affidavit was filed at the City Hall by Milando Pratt, setting forth the crime and the manner of its commission, of which the imprisoned man was accused.

An early appearance was put in at the Hall by C. S. Varian, Assistant U. S. Attorney, and others, friends of the accused, who had interested themselves in his behalf. The young man was released on \$5,000 bonds, after the case had been set for hearing before Judge Spiers on Wednesday, at 10 a. m. Mr. Varian drew up the bond, and the sureties were obtained.

The accused was arrested at Mr. Pratt's house, where he had gone to visit the young woman, who is said to be his paramour. The evidence against the accused is said to be very conclusive, but we withhold its publication for the present, not only because of its disgusting character, but in order not to pre-judge the matter before he has had a fair trial. The child prematurely born is dead, two months only having elapsed since its conception.

AT REST

PAUL A. SCHETTLER PASSES AWAY.

Paul A. Schettler, Esq., Treasurer of Salt Lake City, died at a quarter to 5 o'clock this morning, at his residence in the Twelfth Ward. The enfeebled condition and protracted illness of Brother Schettler for many months have been familiar to the public, and the news of his death, while it will grieve, will not surprise many. He was a sufferer from paralysis, with which he was first attacked July 8th, 1874, and has had many strokes of a similar kind since then, at times being helpless and unable to attend to his daily labors, and at other times reviving for awhile and appearing to be getting better.

For the last six months he has been gradually sinking, and dropsy having set in, his case became more critical and hopeless every day. The past few months he has spent much of the time in the cañon, rusticated for his health, but gained little if any from the change. He was struck with death about ten minutes before he breathed his last. His final words, or the last that were intelligible, were "merciful, even so, Amen," supposed to be the close of a prayer to be released from the toils and trials of mortality. There were present at the death-bed his wife, his brother B. H. Schettler, Leonard G. Hardy, Mrs. Hardy and others. The deceased had often longed for death and when it came it was a happy release from his sufferings.

His faith in the Gospel was firm to the last; he had frequently been heard to say that it was his chief consolation in life, with the glorious assurance of the resurrection and a reunion with his dear ones beyond the grave. He leaves a wife, but no children; his first wife and only child both being dead.

Paul Augustus Schettler was born at Neuwied, Rhine Prussia, on the 13th of August 1827. He was baptized in New York by President Geo. Q. Cannon, February 8th 1860, and the same year came to Utah. Six months later he was called and went on a mission to Holland and Switzerland, from which he returned in 1864, and in September of that year was engaged by Mayor A. O. Smoot as City Treasurer, a position which he continued to hold till his death. He was a man of education, and efficient in his office, and had excellent qualities which endeared him to a large circle of friends. The funeral will be held on Wednesday at 3 o'clock p. m., in the Twelfth Ward Assembly Rooms.

THE RUDGER CLAWSON CASE.

MR. CLAWSON MAKES A BRIEF SPEECH AND IS LECTURED BY THE COURT—SENTENCE PASSED—MOTION TO ADMIT BAIL.

It being generally understood that sentence would be passed upon Rudger Clawson this morning, the Federal court room was filled with spectators anxious to witness the proceedings. The court was duly opened at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Dickson (addressing the Court) said: This was the hour appointed, if your honor please, for judgment in the case of the United States, versus Clawson.

Mr. Harkness—We know of no reason why your honor should not proceed to pass judgment.

Mr. Bennett—I wish to state to your honor that in the matter of moving for a new trial we have, after mature consideration and deliberation, decided not to make such a motion, but to rely upon our bill of exceptions.

The Judge altered his minutes accordingly, Judge Zane then said—Mr. Clawson: Will you stand up, if you please?

Mr. Clawson thereupon stood up and stepped to the clerk's desk.

Judge Zane then said—You were indicted in this court upon an indictment charging that you have been guilty of polygamy on the days named in the indictment by marrying Lydia Spencer while your former wife, Florence Ann Clawson, was still living. In the second count of that indictment you were charged with unlawfully cohabiting with two, Florence Ann Clawson, and Lydia Spencer. To that indictment you entered a plea of not guilty, and the jury was sworn to try the issue, and after hearing the evidence, and argument of counsel, found you guilty on both counts of the indictment. Have you any legal cause to show why judgment should not be pronounced upon you?

Mr. Clawson—Your Honor, since the jury that recently sat on my case have seen proper to find a verdict of guilty, I have only this to say why judgment should not be pronounced. I very much regret that the laws of my country should come in contact with the laws of God; but whenever they do I shall invariably choose the latter. If I did not so express myself I should feel unworthy of the cause I represent. The Constitution of the United States expressly states that Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. It cannot be denied, I think, that marriage, when attended and sanctioned by religious rites and ceremonies is an establishment of religion. The law of 1862 and the Edmunds law were expressly designed to operate against marriage as practiced and believed in by the Latter-day Saints. They are therefore unconstitutional, and of course cannot command the respect that a constitutional law would. That is all I have to say, your honor.

This speech, delivered with great deliberation, with telling effect, and in the midst of profound silence, seemed to take the Judge by surprise. He lay back in his chair and meditated—what his meditations were no man knows—for about the space of a minute. It seemed a long minute, too. Ultimately, however, Judge Zane again leaned forward in his chair. He was about to say something. He looked very grave. At last he broke silence, and addressing Mr. Clawson said:

The Constitution of the United States, as construed by the Supreme Court, and by the authors of that instrument, does not protect any person in the practice of polygamy. While all men have a right to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience, and to entertain any religious belief that their conscience and judgment might reasonably dictate, they have not the right to engage in a practice which the American people, through the laws of their country, declare to be unlawful and injurious to society. There have been many barbarous and superstitious peoples, various conditions of men and women with respect to each other, and different classes of unions have been recognized. Among them has been promiscuity, a union without any definite existence; and polyandry, I believe so called, one wife and many husbands, or more than one husband; and polygamy, one husband and a number of wives, more than one wife; and also monogamy, one wife, one husband.

This last union has emerged from barbarism and superstition to civilization, and it is the institution of marriage that exists throughout the whole civilized world. It is the institution which that Infinite Source that manifests all things [here the Judge essayed to be very impressive, and sawed the air with his right hand] has manifested as the union existing between man and woman in civilized society. This marriage elevates woman to an equality with man, so far as their different organizations will permit. It recognizes the great principle that lies at the foundation of all justice and all equity and equality. No just government on earth can stand that lives in violation of this great principle of equality upon which all just laws must rest at last. (Here the Judge trumped the desk with his hand.) This union elevates woman, places her upon a high plane beside man, and in its light I believe that man and woman will ascend to a glorious future, will climb the hill of

progress through all time, side by side.

This belief that polygamy is right, the civilized world recognizes as mere superstition. It is one of those superstitions which, honestly believed in in the past, has done infinite injury. These are religious superstitions whose pathway has been lit with the faggot and red with the blood of innocent people. The American people, through their laws, have pronounced polygamy a crime, and this court must execute these laws. In fixing this punishment, the statute gives to the Court a wide discretion. It provides, among other things, that a person found guilty of polygamy shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 and be imprisoned for a term of not more than five years. And for the crime described in the second count, on which you were found guilty, the statute provides that a person shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$300 or be imprisoned for not more than six months, or by both, said punishment being left to the discretion of the court. From these provisions it is apparent that the great object of the law was to protect the institution of marriage—the marriage as recognized by law—the marriage of one woman to one man; and the Court in fixing the punishment must not only take into consideration the consequence of the sentence to you and to your family, but to society. The great object of punishment—punishment affixed to crimes—is to deter other people from committing like offenses and to protect society from evils resulting from the crime, and with that view the Court must fix the punishment where it has a discretion. The Court, however, looks at the circumstances, and where the crime is aggravated the punishment is usually greater, should be more severe, and where there are palliating circumstances the punishment should be less.

In your case there is one circumstance, probably, that should be taken into consideration. You have been taught—as it seems, and I presume it to be true—by your ancestors, or by those from whom you received religious instruction, that polygamy was right, and those who taught you are to some extent, almost as much to blame as you, though they cannot be punished, because they have committed no overt act. That of course should be taken into account. But you are an intelligent man, over 30 years of age.

Mr. Clawson—No, sir. Judge Zane—Well, I am mistaken as to the testimony on that point. What is your age?

Mr. Clawson—27. Judge Zane—Well, I am mistaken then; 27. You were probably between 24 and 25 when the offence was committed as charged in the indictment. You unquestionably knew of the existence of this law—

Mr. Clawson—Yes, sir. Judge Zane—and understood it, and you deliberately violated it. You violated it also with the understanding, as you say, that you had a right to do so because there was a higher law, by which you govern your conduct. That being so it makes the case somewhat aggravated. You deliberately violated the law of your country, knowing the consequences and the effects. And there is another thing to be taken into consideration in this punishment—the object being to prevent the crime. As you state, and as I presume from the evidence in the case it is true, there is a large class of persons in this Territory, and probably many in others, who claim that it is right to violate this law. The object of the law is to prevent it, and it is the duty of the court to so fix the punishment that it will be most likely to prevent other persons from committing like offences against society.

The institution of marriage is probably one of the most important to society of any that exists. When free-love or polygamy or any other marriage shall be substituted for the monogamic marriage, then this great social fabric (another wave of the hand) which is protected by law now, will probably be crumbling about us; chastity, virtue and decency will follow with it, in my judgement, and that seems to be the judgment of the American people, and not only of the American people, but of the whole civilized world, because I believe that polygamy is not lawful in any civilized government on the globe. For the purpose of protecting society, therefore, of protecting this institution which is of such great interest and importance to society, the court must fix the punishment so that it will be likely to prevent its recurrence. The court, as the law provides, may fix the fine at not exceeding \$500 in the case of polygamy, and imprisonment not exceeding five years. I confess that I should have been inclined to fix this punishment smaller than I shall, were it not for the fact that you openly declare that you believe it is right to violate the law—that you believe you are right in doing it.

SENTENCE.

I shall, therefore, fix your punishment, on the first count for polygamy, by a fine of \$500, and imprisonment for the term of three years and six months, and on the second count, for unlawful cohabitation, I will fix your fine at \$300, and your imprisonment at six months, the imprisonment in the last count of the indictment to begin at the termination of the imprisonment on the first count. The judgment will be entered by the clerk accordingly.

Immediately after sentence was passed, as above,

Mr. Kirkpatrick (of the firm of Harkness, Bennett & Kirkpatrick) moved that the defendant be admitted to bail. They were about to appeal on

the judgment of the Court, and desired that pending that appeal the defendant be admitted to bail. They were ready to be heard on that motion.

Mr. Kirkpatrick then proceeded with his argument. He dwelt first on the character of the offence. What was the character of the offence, legally considered? Was it, felony, or was it a misdemeanor? It was an offence against the laws of Congress. There was not in the acts of Congress—at least he had seen none—any provision classifying offences into felonies and misdemeanors. At common law bigamy was not a felony. Not being a felony it was a misdemeanor. The speaker now proceeded to quote authorities on the subject of admitting the defendant to bail. This was in the discretion of the Court. All that was required was sufficient security to secure his appearance to suffer the judgment if it should be confirmed in the higher court. Counsel ridiculed the idea of defendant running away to escape justice. The term of imprisonment to which he had been sentenced was too limited to favor the idea of the defendant making himself a fugitive from justice. He claimed that his client should be admitted to fail pending the appeal. Before his (counsel's) zealous friends, the prosecuting officers, came here it was always the custom to grant bail in these cases, where an appeal was pending, and in no instance, had the generosity of the court been abused—all had appeared in court to receive and to suffer the sentence that had been inflicted upon them, none had attempted to escape.

Mr. Dickson replied and said there were reasons why the defendant should not be admitted to bail, as the prosecution viewed the case. What the practice of the courts in such cases had been before he came here he was not prepared to say. If it had been the practice here to admit parties to bail pending an appeal, after conviction of felony, he contended that such a practice was erroneous. It was plain that the party was not entitled to bail as a matter of right after conviction. If he was admitted to bail at all it would be simply a matter of grace, at the discretion of the Court. The Court, however, was vested with a legal discretion; but there must be circumstances to move the Court to the exercise of its discretion. If bail were given in this case, why should it not be given in every case that came before the Court, except in a case of murder? To grant bail in this case would be to establish a bad precedent.

The Court here took recess until two o'clock.

At two o'clock Mr. Dickson continued his argument, and a decision had not been reached before we went to press.

JUDGE ZANE, this afternoon, refused to admit Mr. Clawson to bail and remitted him to the custody of the marshal.

RAISING IMPROVED HORSES.

DR. FAUST ILLUSTRATES AND VENTILATES THIS SUBJECT.

Editor Deseret News:

I have just returned from Cheyenne, where I have been shipping and selling horses this summer. While there I had ample time and opportunity to learn and study stock, having met stock men from all parts of this country as well as the "Old World."

I was surprised to learn what can be done with improved stock—the returns in money for horses a little improved. I visited Mr. E. M. Post's ranch and spent two days there. Mr. Post is a banker, and has represented Wyoming in Congress the last four years, and was renominated, but declined. He is not a politician, and does not have to run a wheel-barrow around his back yard just before the election to get his hands hard so as to make believe that he is a working man. He conceived the idea of a horse ranch to breed horses for the East. He came to Utah and Nevada and purchased 2,800 horses, mares and colts. He also purchased 15 imported Norman Stallions at a cost of \$27,400 in the East. He also purchased, and fenced 60,000 acres of land, and fence and subdivided the land into pastures. The result is that he has one of the best paying institutions in the land. He bought these horses at \$33 per head, and was offered \$50 per head for this year's suckling colts. You see if he had sold he would be \$17 ahead, which would pay the interest on the stallions. But he says: "wait until they are two years old, I will then sell at \$150, or at four years I will sell some at from \$600 to \$800 a span, and all the rest at \$200 each." The death rate is very light. He is so well pleased that he will fence 50,000 more acres, and purchase still more mares, and will also import 100 Norman fillies with some more stallions this winter from France.

The barn and corrals are the most complete on this ranch that I have ever seen. They were planned and constructed under the supervision of C. W. More, of Nevada, one of the best horsemen that I have ever met.

Some may say: "We have not got the money to go into that kind of business." I will say we have plenty of mares in Utah, just like those I saw, and all we want is the large and improved stallions. The first cost will be all that is necessary. We can keep the breeds pure, and every farmer can raise colts that will bring him money, for which he does not have to dig into the ground. Raise improved

stock, put your surplus grain where it can be driven to market, and my word for it, cuts on railroads will not affect you hereafter. I will also promise you that each year your stock will be more in demand and will command higher prices. I hope the citizens of Utah will make a united effort to improve their live stock.

H. J. FAUST.

Salt Lake City, Oct. 29th, 1884.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

ALBANY, 1.—Governor Cleveland accompanied by his private secretary and adjutant general, left here at 10 o'clock this morning for New York on the regular train. The exact time of their departure was not generally known, and consequently there was not an unusually large throng at the depot.

New York, 1.—Governor Cleveland, accompanied by Gen. Farnsworth and staff arrived at the Hoffman House at 1.25 o'clock this afternoon. He comes to review the parade of Cleveland and Hendricks merchants this afternoon and the torchlight demonstration this evening.

At 3.15 this afternoon two divisions of the business men's Cleveland and Hendricks parade started from their respective rendezvous up Broadway to be reviewed by Governor Cleveland. The first division, from Worth Street and Broadway, was in this order: Mounted police, Grand Marshal John B. Woodward, presidents and vice-presidents of various associations, honorary staff of grand marshal, dry goods men's association, hardware men, metal association and west side merchants Cleveland and Hendricks club. The second division started from Church street and Broadway, led by the Stock Exchange Cleveland and Hendricks club, Stock Exchange clerks, Produce and Maritime Exchange, New York Mining Exchange, Cotton Exchange, Insurance Men's Association, Lawyers' Cleveland and Hendricks Club, New York Petroleum and Stock Exchange, and cigar and leaf tobacco club, hide and leather association, distillers and wine and spirits exchange, jewelers, coffee exchange, metal, young men's independent club, Columbia College students, medical association, the Sullivan Cleveland and Hendricks club, coal and iron trade, railway employees, printers, publishers and paper dealers, hatters, pottery and glassware, bank clerks, custom house brokers, exchange brokers, hardware men, steamboat and transportation companies, carmen and drivers and West Washington market men. Broadway was crowded and sidewalks were impassable. The marching men all have the same cry, and keep step, too. The crowds on the sidewalks have caught it up and added theirs to the voices of forty thousand men in line. Nothing can be heard for miles along Broadway, and down all the side streets, save the deafening yells of

Cleveland stood over three hours on the reviewing stand, next to the Worth Monument, under a canopy of purple velvet fringed with gold, upon each corner of which was a golden eagle. When he took his position, soon after 4 o'clock, Madison Square before him was packed with people. The grand stand, on the opposite side of Fifth Avenue, held at least 1,000 ladies with their escorts. A great shout in the distance, which increased to a roar as the head of the procession came into view, announced the approach of a mass of men. Cleveland stood up, and greater cheers broke forth, which were increased as Pat Gilmore seized his wand and his great band sent out upon the air "Hail to the Chief."

General Woodward, the grand marshal, here saluted the Governor, and the latter returned his salute, the crowd acknowledged the greeting with a cheer that might have been heard in Jersey. When Cleveland moved from the stand after the procession had passed and until he entered the Hoffman House the crowd kept up a continuous cheer. This exceptionally great display in numbers, as well as appearance, had not passed away when the torches of

Were seen waving wheresoever one looked, as if the different wards and assembly district associations were making their way to a rendezvous in the neighborhood of Washington square. While these two monster demonstrations were taking place in New York, Brooklyn, over the river from New York, was having a parade of its own, and it is estimated that not less than 20,000 were in line. Brooklyn proper was assisted in its display by delegations from country towns. The line of march extended from the city through circuitous streets to Williamsburg, a distance of about 12 miles. There was tremendous enthusiasm all along the route.

The streets are jammed again to-night with people out to see the Tammany Hall parade. The police seemed worn out in their struggles with the people, during the week, crowding to see Blaine and Cleveland and the grand processions in honor of the candidates for President.

At 10 o'clock Governor Cleveland, accompanied by delegations from the business men's club and a squad of police, made his way to the reviewing stand. He was soon joined by members of the national and State executive committees. The Governor was continuously cheered until the procession appeared. John Kelly and other